

Cambodian Talks Stumble on Issue Of Power Sharing

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service
JAKARTA — Informal peace talks between war-torn Cambodian factions and delegations from Southeast Asian nations have unraveled over thorny issues needed for a settlement, delegates to the talks said Wednesday.

After three days of closed-door meetings, Hun Sen, the prime minister of the Hanoi-installed government in Cambodia and the leaders of the three-party resistance coalition that is trying to overthrow him have failed to reach agreement on fundamental issues.

These include how to share power until a new government is elected and how to prevent the return to power of the Communist Khmer Rouge, whose reign of terror in Cambodia prompted Vietnam's invasion in December 1978.

In Jakarta, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian leader, presented a sweeping formula for peace Wednesday aimed at finding common ground among the warring Cambodian factions.

The prince has been boycotting the talks, visiting Indonesia as a private guest of President Suharto.

Prince Sihanouk read the speech at the beginning of a heated meeting with Mr. Hun Sen and leaders of the resistance coalition, held separately from the peace talks.

The prince attacked a seven-point peace proposal unveiled Monday by Mr. Hun Sen.

The Hun Sen proposal calls for Prince Sihanouk to lead a "national reconciliation council" of the four Cambodian factions to implement agreements on a political settlement and to organize elections for a future government. It also urges the creation of an international commission to supervise a political settlement involving the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.



Ebbe Carlsson, left, during a hearing Wednesday in Stockholm of the Constitutional Committee, with his lawyer, Tony Sandell.

Palme Friend Protests Sexual Issues at Hearing

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — A publisher criticized for secretly investigating the murder of his friend Prime Minister Olof Palme protested at a public hearing on Wednesday at homophobia issues being raised in the case.

Ebbe Carlsson, a former politician, told Sweden's top parliamentary watchdog com-

mittee that his private inquiry had not been politically motivated.

Justice Minister Anna-Greta Leijon was forced to resign last month after it became known that she had authorized Mr. Carlsson's investigation without telling detectives working on the case.

Mr. Palme was assassinated by a lone gunman while walking unguarded through central Stockholm on Feb. 28, 1986.

The Constitutional Committee is considering whether any politician acted improperly in the affair.

Homosexuality issues were raised Friday, when a leading lawyer called for an investigation of relationships involving leading characters in the Carlsson affair. Mr. Carlsson is not related to Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson.

Mr. Carlsson, who has close connections with the ruling Social Democrats, told the committee he was only motivated by a desire to clear up the murder of a friend.

"I am homosexual," he said at the hearing. "I do not usually make a secret of it, because I thought I lived in a country with liberal values, with respect for the private life of the individual."

He said he found it distressing that committee members had chosen to question an individual's sex life. His said his homosexuality had no significance in his actions.

Olle Svensson, chairman of the committee, said the question of sexual relationships would no longer be considered relevant to the inquiry.

It was the latest twist in the ongoing Palme investigation.

The Stockholm police chief, Hans Holmer, was dismissed last year after cooperation between police and prosecutors turned into public bickering.

Judicial and public inquiries have since accused the police of blunders in the investigation.

Japanese Students Debate the Rules — From Head to Toe

By Susan Chira

New York Times Service
TOKYO — It was a permanent wave curling just her bangs that got her expelled right before her high school graduation.

She sued. Her name has been withheld by her lawyers, but her case marks one of a recent surge of protests about school rules that students assail as draconian but that teachers exalt as all that stand between them and what they call a black-board jungle.

The debate over school rules goes to the heart of what kind of society Japan is and wants to be.

On one side are some parents, students and lawyers who argue that excessive regimentation violates students' rights and imposes a stifling conformity that will hurt Japan by producing adults who do not think for themselves.

Opposing them are many parents and teachers who say that rules enforce core Japanese values of community and discipline, and that schools have been forced to play disciplinarians because parents no longer can or will.

The rules that govern the lives of Japanese junior and senior high school students begin at the shoes and end at the hair. They prescribe the exact width of pant cuffs as well as the number of buttons and tucks in pants and skirts and the number of eyelids in shoes.

One high-school rule book states that boys' hair may not touch their eyebrows, any part of their ears or their collars. Girls may not wear ribbons, accessories or permanent waves, and they must wear modest-colored gloves.

The rules apply outside school as well.

Many high-school students may not enter coffee shops and must observe a school-dictated curfew. Teachers may patrol neighborhoods to look for violators.

Even the smallest infraction brings down severe punishment.

The young woman who sued wore her permmed bangs to school one morning and then cut them off when her teacher reprimanded her. She was nonetheless expelled because she had once before violated school rules by qualifying for a driver's license, said her lawyer, Shimichi Oka.

In the last three years, five students

have died after beatings for breaking school rules — one because he had taken along a hair dryer on a school trip. Students, teachers and Ministry of Education officials acknowledge that corporal punishment is widespread, even though Japanese law forbids it.

While many of these rules date back 100 years, strict enforcement lapsed after World War II. But an outbreak of school violence and juvenile delinquency in the early 1980s rocked Japan.

Izumi Kojima, a junior high school teacher in Saitama Prefecture, north of Tokyo, remembers students coming to class after snuffing paint thinner. Schools reacted by hiring more teachers trained in judo and karate and by enforcing rules to the letter. The violence subsided.

But the prevalence of corporal punishment and the oppressiveness of rules is prompting a backlash.

One rebel, Takeshi Hayashi, 20, author of two best-selling books that urged students to fight back.

"It's crazy," he said. "In or outside school, teachers are pressuring children, not treating them as human beings. Children

have to be allowed to make mistakes and learn from them."

Mr. Hayashi said he took up his cause after a school trip to the ancient capital of Nara in which one classmate wore pants 2.5 centimeters (one inch) narrower than regulation width. The teacher called up the boy's mother, who promptly made the 600-kilometer (370-mile) journey to deliver a new pair of pants.

A group of lawyers has formed a council to challenge school rules, saying they violate constitutional guarantees of human rights.

"The students just learn to be obedient to rules from above," Mr. Oka said, "and we wonder what kind of adults these students will become."

The Education Ministry has asked schools to review their rules to see whether they are too strict.

Some schools are beginning to ease up.

This month, a junior high school in Kawasaki, near Tokyo, dropped its rule that boys wear creases and abolished rules over students' lives outside school.

The school, which had been known for

its strict corporal punishments, allowed students to help decide new rules.

But the majority of teachers, and many parents, still support strict rules, several polls show. Mr. Kojima said that many teachers believe they must root out any signs of rebellion.

Dress codes are rigid because Japanese society demands it — students not properly dressed may not win admission to high school.

Teachers often say that disorder in dress shows disorder in life," he said. "They see dying hair or wearing long skirts as a kind of self-assertion by students, leading to poor attendance and the abandonment of their ties with other classmates and the school."

Mr. Kojima does not support the rigid enforcement of rules; he says he tries to talk to his students instead. But he said that teachers often do not have the time or energy to do so.

"Society wants schools to keep children this way," he said. "At graduation ceremonies, high-ranking officials praise children for their manners, obedience and uniformity."

Hard-Liner Appointed Head of State in Burma

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RANGOON — U Sein Lwin consolidated his power Wednesday in Burma by assuming the state presidency, a day after he assumed the country's most powerful position as chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party.

The retired brigadier general, who has led repression of dissent in Burma for more than 20 years, was appointed head of state to replace U San Yu, 70, by an emergency meeting of parliament a day after being elected chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party.

Diplomats said U Sein Lwin's appointment probably heralded an even more ruthless crackdown on the opposition.

U Sein Lwin, 64, is the most hated figure in the ruling elite to students and opposition groups.

Parliament also endorsed a package of economic reforms that had been proposed at this week's party congress.

In his first speech, U Sein Lwin blamed officials, not the system, for the country's crisis, dashing opposition hopes of fundamental change in the one-party, military-led socialist state.

On Tuesday, after being elected chairman of the party, he said corrupt and inefficient officials must change their ways.

U Sein Lwin spoke to a central committee meeting after it elected him to replace U Ne Win, the party founder who dominated Burmese politics since the 1962 military takeover and saw Burma's economy decline to one of the world's poorest.

U Ne Win's resignation and the leadership changes occurred after three periods of student-led rioting since October in Rangoon and other Burmese cities. There is also mounting discontent over deteriorating economic conditions.



Thai Leader Turns Down New Term

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — Prem Tinsulanonda, the prime minister with the longest tenure in modern Thai history, turned down offers Wednesday to return to his post for another term, citing personal reasons, party officials said.

"I have helped to support democracy for eight years and five months, which is long enough," Mr. Prem was quoted as saying.

One of Mr. Prem's closest supporters, Chatichai Choonhaven, said he had support to take the job. "The leaders of the five parties agreed that they would nominate me as prime minister and I accept," he told reporters.

In addition, the parliament promoted Defense Minister U Kyaw Htin to the No. 3 government position as head of the Council of State, which U Sein Lwin had vacated.

Mr. Chatichai, 66, who serves as acting deputy prime minister, heads the Thai Nation Party, which won the most votes in general elections Sunday.

Analysts said Mr. Prem could be trying to parry criticism from the opposition, who have called for the next prime minister to be an elected leader. The Thai constitution does not require the prime minister to be elected.

Mr. Prem called early elections after dissolving parliament, disbanding his coalition government and nullifying a no-confidence motion.

Soviet-Exiled Armenian in Ethiopia

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Paruir Airikyan, an Armenian activist expelled from the Soviet Union, has been flown to Ethiopia where he is trying to arrange asylum in the United States for himself and his family, a relative and a friend said on Wednesday.

The U.S. Embassy in Ethiopia said in a statement that it had started paper work to grant asylum to Mr. Airikyan. An embassy source said the case was being given priority handling.

Mr. Airikyan was active in an Armenian campaign to transfer jurisdiction over the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region from Azerbaijan to Armenia.

He was arrested March 25 and was flown to the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, a week ago, the sources said. He was turned over to their security guards reported that three cars carrying armed men had driven slowly past the Marcos estate, a spokesman said Wednesday.

"Everyone is helping him, there's no need to worry," said Theresa Marcos, an Armenian who left the Soviet Union 28 years ago and is at work.

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Iranian told her that on Tuesday he went to the U.S. Embassy in Addis Ababa to start processing of his visa.

She quoted him as having said that a Soviet diplomat in Addis Ababa, Edward K. Kolgin, had assured him that his wife, their three children and other relatives wishing to accompany him into exile would be allowed to leave the Soviet Union, she said.

The mother-in-law added that Mr. Airikyan had told her he was taken from the Armenian capital of Yerevan to Moscow on July 20 and kept overnight at Lefortovo Prison.

Mr. Airikyan served 17 years in Soviet prisons and labor camps before his release last year after a government review of political sentences.

He was in frequent contact with Western journalists earlier this year when Armenians began the campaign over the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh region.

When he was arrested in March, he was charged with defaming the Soviet state in passing information to Moscow-based foreign correspondents.

WORLD BRIEFS

Contra Military Commander Resigns

MIAMI (AP) — Enrique Bermudez, the military commander of the Nicaraguan rebels, has resigned his post but will continue to coordinate military activities under a reorganization plan.

Mr. Bermudez, elected earlier this month to the seven-member directorate that governs the contras, will officially no longer head the important Honduran-based Northern Front. But he will "coordinate and implement the decisions of the directorate to apply to the military area," according to a statement by Nicaraguan Resistance directors.

Under the long-promised reorganization announced Tuesday, Mr. Bermudez's position as commander of the Northern Front has been abolished. Adolfo Calero will head the international area, Roberto Ferrey the national area, Alfredo Cesar political negotiations, Aristides Sanchez communication and administration, Wilfredo Montalvan exile affairs, and Wycliff Diego Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast area.

Palestinians in Gaza Stage a Strike

GAZA, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip (Reuters) — Palestinians in the Gaza Strip staged a protest strike on Wednesday, and the Israeli troops confined all 42,000 residents to their homes in Shatila camp, where a 10-year-old girl was killed during a confrontation between the army and demonstrators on Tuesday night.

Palestinians said the girl died after being shot in the stomach. The army said it had not yet determined the cause of death because the girl's family took her body straight from Gaza's Shifa Hospital for burial.

All stores closed in the Gaza Strip, most Palestinian laborers employed in Israel failed to report for work and public transport was at a standstill.

The strike had been announced earlier in the week, and underground leaders of the uprising, in their latest leaflet, targeted Friday for the next general strike.

U.S. Official Plans to See Palestinians

WASHINGTON (AP) — A senior American diplomat said Wednesday he intends to meet with Palestinian representatives next week in the Middle East, but denied the United States is contemplating changes in its policy toward the Palestinians.

Richard W. Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, was responding to comments by Hosni Mubarak, the president of Egypt, who said the United States is ready to talk with PLO members who are not prominent in the organization.

Mr. Murphy said no venue had yet been set for the meetings. He plans to visit Israel, Jordan, Egypt and Syria, following a meeting in Geneva with Vladimir Poliakov, a Soviet envoy.

The Civil Aviation Board report into the June 26 crash, in which three persons were killed, is to be handed to the Transport Ministry on Thursday.

"But we can confirm that the plane is cleared and the pilots, who flew too low and too slowly, are considered responsible for the catastrophe," the television said. A Transport Ministry spokesman declined to comment.

Cholera Crisis

U.S. Lets Fliers Use Stimulant

Air Force Limits It to Long Flights

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — The U.S. Air Force said Wednesday that its pilots are allowed to take a stimulant to combat fatigue on long flights and a sedative to help them sleep later.

Responding to a report on West German television, the air force said that use of the drugs is barred for "normal, day-to-day training flights."

The statement comes amid growing concern among West Germans about the safety of low-level training runs following a series of accidents here involving British, French, U.S. and West German military planes attached to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

West Germany's ARD television network reported Tuesday night that U.S. Air Force pilots assigned to West Germany take Dexedrine, a form of amphetamine, to increase their alertness while in flight.

The report quoted an unidentified U.S. military officer as saying that air force pilots routinely use Dexedrine to allow them "to fly when they haven't gotten enough sleep or don't feel fit enough."

The report said that pilots then take the sedative Seconal to counteract the effects of Dexedrine.

In an official statement from its headquarters in Ramstein, the air force stated "categorically" that its "pilots do not take medication for normal, day-to-day training flights."

The statement added, "The use of stimulant and sedative medications is limited by regulation to flights in which the length or pre-schedule of the mission presents a significant risk of flight safety due to fatigue."

Dexedrine and Seconal use almost exclusively involves solo flights to or from the United States and overseas bases," it said.

Lieutenant Colonel Ed Neumeyer, the chief spokesman at Ramstein, emphasized that a pilot would only use the sedative "once he's back on the ground."

"He could take it after he's landed to help get his body clock back in order," Colonel Neumeyer said in a telephone interview.

The air force's written statement said: "Routine use of these medications is never advised. They are to be used only in the event that an air crew member feels fatigue may jeopardize flight safety if the medications are not used."



Roberts Rover/The Associated Press

Worst Fires in a Century Ravaging Yellowstone

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, Wyoming — Firefighters are battling the worst outbreak of forest fire since the late 1800s in the nation's oldest park, but tourists are still flocking here by the thousands.

The fire began because of the major drought that has persisted in most of the United States in recent weeks.

"There has not been a drought like this in a hundred years," said a park spokeswoman, Joann Anzelmo.

"The conditions are tinderbox perfect for new fires to light from lightning strikes."

Under heavy smoke, more than 1,700 fire-

fighters battled nine active blazes in the park, including the 5,500-acre (2,225-hectare) North Fork fire that moved to within 6 miles (about 10 kilometers) of the Old Faithful geyser.

Officials at Yellowstone said only 40 miles of road and two big campgrounds at the south end of the park had been closed because of the fires, leaving the rest of it open to a steady stream of visitors.

The other states with major fires are Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

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George Robinson, the park's chief naturalist, said that 79,209 acres had burned inside the park, 3.6 percent of its 2.2 million acres.

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Ferocious, Futile War

You know that I made a pact with you to fight to the last drop of blood and the last breath. I abandoned whatever I said before only for the sake of His blessing...

Thus Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, having sent hundreds of thousands of young Iranians to a pointless death, sought to explain to his people last week why he now wants to end the war against Iraq. The eight-year war, set to end if a United Nations cease-fire can be arranged, is remarkably ferocious and futile, even by 20th century standards. Casualties have totaled almost a million, and still mount, yet both sides have gained almost nothing. The only party that seems to be achieving its goal is an end with no victor — it is the United States.

The conflict was created through colossal miscalculation on both sides. Iran and Iraq have long differed over the control of the waterway between them, the Shatt al Arab. Patched up under the shah, these disagreements flared up after his overthrow when the mullahs attacked the legitimacy of the Iraqi regime. Iraq responded disproportionately and disastrously. Gambling wrongly that Tehran would quickly negotiate from weakness, President Saddam Hussein invaded Iran on Sept. 22, 1980.

By 1982, Iran had rallied and repelled the invaders. Instead of stopping there, it invaded Iraq, aiming to overthrow President Hussein. The Iranian thus bears a major share of responsibility for provoking the war and continuing it beyond attainable limits.

Both sides have set horrifying examples. The Iraqis resorted to chemical attacks, despite having forsworn first use of these weapons under the Geneva Protocol of 1925. And they aimed rockets at Iranian civilians. Those brutal methods used to a

lesser degree by the Iranians, effectively demoralized Iran's soldiers and citizens.

For its part, Iran callously ordered human-wave attacks in which unarmed men, sent to overwhelm Iraqi guns, were slaughtered. Even Iraqi soldiers were numbed by their enemy's losses. Teen-age boys were used to clear mine fields, equipped with a small metal key and the ayatollah's special permission to enter Heaven.

Iran's decision to end the war represents a major success for American policy. Operation Staunch, the U.S. effort to dissuade countries from selling arms to Iran, eventually brought Iran's materiel to critically low levels. The U.S. Navy's presence in the Gulf shored up Iraq's war at sea and the Gulf states' resistance.

The United States also helped sponsor the United Nations resolution that both sides have now accepted as the framework for peace. The Reagan administration's policy, criticized as ill planned, one-sided and open-ended, now appears vindicated. At low cost and the loss of remarkably few lives, American force and diplomacy have curbed Iran's expansionism and brought a dangerous conflict close to an end.

Yet the war is not over. Iraq rashly continues to attack and harden its terms. The original causes of the war — control of the Shatt and interference in each other's affairs — are still unresolved and may impede the comprehensive settlement that Iraq seeks. Washington needs to reiterate its original objective: peace without victory. Even so, the worst of the fighting is probably over, and both sides now seem willing at last to revert to diplomacy as the continuation of war by other means.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Hungarian Drops By

A fair measure of the way the world is changing is that the leader of the ruling Communist Party in Hungary, the country many Americans still associate with the horror of the Soviet-crushed revolution of 1956, dropped by the White House yesterday. Karoly Grosz, the adroit 57-year-old party hand who is prime minister as well as general secretary, is no closet democrat. He dismisses 1956 as a "counterrevolution," and, although Hungary is liberal by Soviet bloc standards, he cannot see beyond a one-party political system. Still, by accepting and pushing on with the reforms undertaken by his predecessor, Janos Kadar, who retired in May, he earned a rare and prized invitation to Washington. Ronald Reagan in receiving him was following the policy that has guided presidents of the last 30 years in encouraging nationalism and independence in the buffer zone that the Kremlin built for itself in Eastern Europe after World War II.

Mr. Grosz, of course, has his own reasons. He uses Hungary's expanding Western contacts to demonstrate to a determinedly non-Communist public that Communist rule does not keep a small Central European country from enjoying a normal world role. He also pursues the trade, technology and credits with which Hungary hopes to pry itself out of the economic swamp that de-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Money for the Athletes

It takes an enormous amount of time and energy for an athlete to prepare to compete in the Olympic Games. For a relatively small number of athletes, that type of commitment poses no problem, but for others it will be a discouraging struggle. Some who are poor will find it impossible. This is the reasoning behind the U.S. Olympic Committee's decision to increase greatly the number of prospective Olympic athletes who can receive support payments, other financial aid, jobs and college scholarship money. This step is a good one.

The USOC has announced that it will allocate \$18 million from the sale of commemorative coins to give such help to U.S. athletes who are training for the 1992 Olympics. Some 1,000 athletes, to be selected by the national governing bodies of their respective Olympic sports, will receive \$10,000 (about \$2,500 per year from 1989 through 1992) in cash support. That is more than three times the number of U.S. athletes who have received similar help through "Operation Gold," which provides support payments based on an athlete's world ranking. Another \$3 million will expand the Olympic Job Opportunities Program to help 350

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Burmese Need Pluralism

Burma's ruling party leadership will have reassured no one by the choice of U Sein Lwin to succeed U Ne Win as the country's ruler. He is detested for his brutality in putting down recent civil dissent. He is by nature one of the most obstinate elements in a system which has already proved its unworthiness for power. Mass hunger used to be unknown. No lasting change will be possible without real political reform. All organized opposition has been repressed. But without moves toward real pluralism, the Burmese government will deserve no support from the outside world. Pressure

— The Sydney Morning Herald.

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Environment Is Becoming an International Issue

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The Cold War isn't over, but even as the political climate is warming, so is the world's physical climate. There are many signs that the next general international crisis is going to be about the environment. It can become as divisive, dangerous and costly as the arms race.

There have been warnings about environmental abuse for decades, but concerns were separated from high politics and security. Now convergence has begun. Environment is changing from a noble, usually local cause to an international issue that can be seen gathering force. It is already a major domestic issue in a few countries, notably West Germany.

The key difficulty at this stage is that there are so many different aspects and no overall approach. Nobody really knows how various causes and effects fit together, and how to assign responsibility. There has been much talk of the greenhouse effect, ozone depletion, acid rain and toxic wastes, not to mention nuclear accidents. But the nations have yet to develop a concept of coordination.

For example, the Inter-Action Council, a group of eminent former government leaders, recently recommended a new look at nuclear energy. They concluded that accumulating atmospheric deterioration caused by burning ever more coal and oil is more dangerous than expanded use of nuclear energy under proper safety rules.

But there is no solid body of scientific information on what is really happening, how much of the damage comes from industrial emissions, how much from deforestation and changing use of land, how much from new chemical compounds.

Some scientists say there are much more efficient ways of burning coal that would produce more energy with far less pollution, but utilities are reluctant to make the investment because of their big losses resulting from initial euphoria about atomic power. Some say a crash program for controlled fusion, the principle of the hydrogen bomb, is best. Others say fusion energy is still far away and will always be too expensive.

Deforestation is an important element in worldwide climate change. But the suggestion that the powers impose conservation of rain forests would obviously provoke fierce North-South conflict. These dense stretches of greenery are mostly in developing countries, whose retort is that they cannot bear the burden of protecting rich countries from the effects of earlier development.

Underworld pollution has started. It is a new kind of trafficking in which unscrupulous dealers pay off irresponsible Third World officials to accept storage of poisonous wastes at cut rates. Lebanon has asked Interpol to arrest a man who fled under suspicion of dumping thousands of barrels of toxic and radioactive material in its waters. Some of the barrels turned up on beaches in Cyprus.

Environmental damage is becoming a political issue in the Soviet Union, where central planning authorities long ignored the effects of their decisions. Daniel N. Nelson, a University of Kentucky specialist on Soviet affairs, says it has become a

more important focus of opposition than human rights or religious dissidence.

Informally, Soviet officials say the West ought to help them clean up, since it is ahead in the technology and its own interests would be served. Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany plans to propose sales of equipment, presumably on favorable credit, when he visits Mikhail Gorbachev in October.

Seventeen national space agencies are planning an International Space Year for 1992, with the emphasis on "mission to planet Earth." This will be the first attempt to coordinate the mass of satellite-gathered information and to document all available details of environmental change.

Reversing damage will be expensive and may change world economic patterns. The poor countries will not renounce development, and the rich are likely to face a high premium to maintain standards. Unless a system is worked out for international responsibility, quarrels can become as explosive as old territorial disputes of war.

A West German woman who wrote a sensitive, personal book about her girlhood experience and acceptance of Nazism was trying to explain to hostile students a while back how it was possible not to recognize the evil from the start. "It was the times," she said. "The attitudes of the society all around us. Now you can look back. Think how people will look back on us in 50 years or so and wonder how we could have tolerated what we are doing to Earth, just going on with everyday life." There is a difference in motive. The result can be as awful.

The New York Times.

The Reagan Policy for Latin America Has Worked

By Elliott Abrams

WASHINGTON — Magical realism that unique Latin invocation of literary fantasy amid factual description, characterizes not only much Latin American literature but also much of our debate in the United States about Latin American life.

Throughout Latin America, astonishing political and intellectual change is under way. The historical pendulum that should have returned Latin democracies to army control has been suspended for all seven and a half of the Reagan years. Although still fragile, the civilian governments have introduced and preserved great human rights gains. Traditional Marxist orientations among intellectuals are growing weaker as Cuba stagnates and the Soviets reach for market mechanisms.

The U.S. role in all this has been to urge, promote, assist. We have resisted domestic promotion, and kept our huge market open to Latin exports, thus helping to alleviate the debt crisis.

We have managed extremely sensitive trade problems with Brazil when most observers thought trade war was inevitable. Despite many foreign policy disagreements with Mexico, we have cooperated steadily on border, financial, immigration, environmental and trade issues.

Relations with Argentina, once said to have been ruined by the war over the Malvinas or Falkland Islands, are

profoundly threatened by Communist or Communist-ruler groups willing to use force. Guerrilla groups in Chile, Colombia and El Salvador, as well as the Sandinista Front in Nicaragua, are among the more visible examples.

Opposition to Communist violence and dictatorship is fundamental to our political and diplomatic efforts to help democrats in the region. Our tactics, developed in concert with local democratic forces that most useful to gain or preserve democracy, have involved efforts at the UN Human Rights Commission, private pressures on military leaders, security assistance for governments fighting Communist insurrections, and aid to the resistance forces fighting the Communist regime in Nicaragua.

This policy has met with extraordinary success in building democracy, except of course in Nicaragua. Just when resistance had forced the Communists to the table, Congress cut off military support for the fighters. Since then the predictable has happened: The Communists have increased repression and mocked the promises they made at Esquipulas, San José and Sapodilla. And why not, when our military support for the fighters has been halted while Soviet arms deliveries continue?

While we use U.S. power to fight hard for democracy against extremism on both left and right, our critics seem suspicious of any assertion of U.S. power or influence against any government or group that claims to be on the left. In response to all tough questions they use a magic word: multilateralism.

It is simply not the case that these critics on the left really mean what they say about multilateralism. I have never once heard them say that we should back off in Chile or Paraguay, where tough U.S. pressure for democratization is quite unmatched by any similar pressure from the new Latin democracies or the Europeans.

The fiercest critics of our role in Nicaragua call for a much greater intervention in Panama. Some urge that we invade Haiti. Multilateralism is less than implausibly opposed to democracy; poverty and injustice are still the lot of millions. U.S. leadership has meant democratic progress. If we refuse to lead the struggle for democracy, including the struggle against its enemies, will we put all those gains at risk?

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Yorkshire Flood

LONDON — One of the most disastrous floods ever known in Yorkshire swept down Swale Dale and Arkengarthdale last night (July 26). Several bridges were completely washed away, and although no lives were lost, there were many narrow escapes. In the wild mountainous districts of Arkengarthdale, thousands of pounds' worth of damage has been done.

The vice president was pointing in the right direction in his UN statement, even if it is being subtly scolded by other spokesmen. The United States should be aiming for a modest increase in its traditional presence, not the dramatic increase that some will be seeking. The force there now is an elephant in a bathtub. As Mr. Webb wrote last week in *The Wall Street Journal*, it has been used in an unfortunate manner to keep the big foot it has in the door to expand the American military presence in the Gulf.

Since the British ended their presence east of Suez in 1967 and left an imperial vacuum in the Gulf, the United States has vacillated about its willingness and ability to fill that void. The Nixon doctrine's thesis that massive U.S. arms sales would enable Iran to police the region and protect U.S. interests gave way to the Carter doctrine, which designed a Rapid Deployment Force to seize ports in Iran and advance inland to fight Soviet invaders in the Zagros Mountains.

The withdrawal of the Red Army from Afghanistan makes that strategy less topical. The end of the Iran-Iraq war will similarly erase existing justifications for the rapid buildup in the U.S. fleet during the past year.

It is time to resolve the ambiguities and confusion surrounding U.S. policy in the Gulf. Decisions on how fast and how far to cut the U.S. naval force should be made in conjunction with an attempt to develop a politically sustainable security policy that includes a sensible arms sales program for friendly Arab states. The fleet reductions should be made step by step, to give the United States maximum leverage in moving Baghdad and Tehran toward a durable peace. An orderly, phased reduction would reassure the Saudis and other nervous Gulf states.

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The fiercest critics of our role in

An Elephant On Duty in A Bathtub

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — On July 14 the vice president of the United States had an exceptionally clear view of the future of the American role in the Gulf once diplomacy calmed the Iran-Iraq war. The implementation of Resolution 598 would enable the United States to return to the modest naval presence in the Gulf it has maintained for more than 40 years, with the support of the United Nations Security Council. We look forward to that day.

It was a striking commitment to trimming the armada currently in the Gulf area from 31 ships back to the three or four that traditionally have formed America's Gulf fleet. But Mr. Bush's pledge drew little attention in the middle of the UN debate on the Iranian Airbus disaster; everyone knew that Iran would never accept peace. The war would grind on, and the armada would have to stay.

Four days later Iran again double-crossed everyone, saying that it would accept a cease-fire and the other terms of Resolution 598 after all. Suddenly a peace settlement was a real possibility. And suddenly that wonderfully unscathed view enjoyed by Mr. Bush of the future clouded over. U.S. officials noted to say that it was too soon to talk about the future fleet size in the Gulf. What had been so obvious 96 hours before was now presented as a

in Paris, the deputy U.S. defense secretary, William Hart, speaking at a press conference on July 20, avoided three times answering whether the United States would go back to the modest naval presence in the Gulf that it had maintained for more than 40 years. He accented instead the prospects that reduced tensions would lead to a reduced force. White House and State Department spokesmen have been using the same evasive response to leave the Pentagon the option of keeping a much larger force there.

The point here is not to suggest duplicity or even serious backpedaling by the administration. Now that an end to the Iran-Iraq war has become a real prospect, rather than a rhetorical device, policy makers are returning to an ambivalence that has afflicted them for two decades on stationing U.S. forces in the Gulf and the Arabian peninsula. Like the mythical saint saying his prayers about humility, they are sure they want a modest naval presence but not sure they want it just yet.

A consensus does not exist even in the Pentagon. Many in the navy would prefer to keep on the high seas the ships that are now bottled up in the Gulf; those ships are performing what the former Navy Secretary James Webb calls the brown-water missions that friendly Gulf states like Saudi Arabia should be able to perform themselves. Others think that the Pentagon should keep the big foot it has in the door to expand the American military presence in the Gulf.

Since the British ended their presence east of Suez in 1967 and left an imperial vacuum in the Gulf, the United States has vacillated about its willingness and ability to fill that void. The Nixon doctrine's thesis that massive U.S. arms sales would enable Iran to police the region and protect U.S. interests gave way to the Carter doctrine, which designed a Rapid Deployment Force to seize ports in Iran and advance inland to fight Soviet invaders in the Zagros Mountains.

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An Elephant On Duty in A Bathtub

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — On July 14 the president of the United States gave an exceptionally clear view of the American role in the implementation of the European Community. She thinks otherwise — that a European government is on its way, and that she must block it.

Mrs. Thatcher is frightened by the momentum that economic integration has achieved, and fears that political integration is coming at the same pace. Thus Britain's senior European commissioner, Lord Cockfield, principal author of the project to give Europe a fully integrated economy by 1992, has been told that he will not return to Brussels. He had proved much too committed to Europe for the British prime minister.

In his place she has named Leon Brittan, a former minister noteworthy for a loyalty to Mrs. Thatcher that she cannot be accused of having reciprocated. Mr. Brittan took the rap for questionable political dealings in the Westland helicopter affair two years ago that provoked the noisy resignation of Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine — now one of the more plausible Conservative candidates to succeed Mrs. Thatcher.

The prime minister's view of Europe is that the Continent's leaders have come to a point where they are in danger of "going home and saying to [their] parliaments: 'Look, I've taken away all of your rights to do anything about what happens in the country; it's all going to Europe.'"

Here is a widely shared opinion in Britain. In conservative circles the warning has gone out that while "cosmopolitan intellectuals" may favor supranational government, "ordinary people" think otherwise, and Britain "must wake up to the plans of the Brussels bureaucracy and the visionary outlook of many European politicians, especially in West Germany." (I quote Brian Walden, a Sunday Times columnist.)

This identification of the West Germans as the threat is unexpected. It is usually the French. The current controversy was spurred by a comment by the president of the European Commission, Jacques Delors of France, that by the 1992 deadline national parliaments in Europe must give way to the "embryo" of a European government.

Mrs. Thatcher and her followers fear diminished national sovereignty. They are right to do so in the economic sphere, but that is what they agreed to when they joined the Community. The leap from that to diminished political sovereignty is less evident than they assume.

It did once seem that Europeans wanted a central government, but that was 40 years ago. The idea of a federal union was put forward at a time when European nationalisms were blamed for

two near-suicidal wars, and when the United States was taken as the example of enlightened popular government.

What followed, however, was a functional European integration on highly pragmatic terms. The process has gone furthest in the economy. If the single internal market project goes forward as it now is going, by 1992 (or soon after) Western Europe will be the most important single economic and industrial entity in the world, larger than North America.

But there has been only limited political integration. The European Parliament is powerless in any but matters directly affecting the Community itself. There have been some common European statements on international issues, but nothing seriously resembling a European foreign policy, nor is that in prospect.

The Community does not even concern itself with security matters. That belongs in principle to the Western European Union, a separate organization (of seven countries, not 12), and in practice to NATO, which is not a "European" organization at all.

There is a European Court of Human Rights and a European Court of Justice with power to enforce Community treaties. Both have proved powerful in their domains. There is European television and radio — and will soon be a lot more of it, thanks to satellites. There is a European press — mostly American: The International Herald Tribune is the closest thing there is to a European "national" newspaper. A European passport is in the works, but issued by and bearing the name of each country.

Out of all of this the United Kingdom fears that Mrs. Thatcher fears may eventually come — or it may not. If it does it will be by improvisation and pragmatism, and at a pace and in the ways Europeans want. If Britain doesn't want to belong, it will be free to opt out.

One might think of those who would like to opt in. It is fashionable to talk about the economic promise of China or Indonesia. What about the other half of Europe? What if the 140 million people of Eastern and Central Europe were to achieve that union with democratic Western Europe which most of them dearly want?

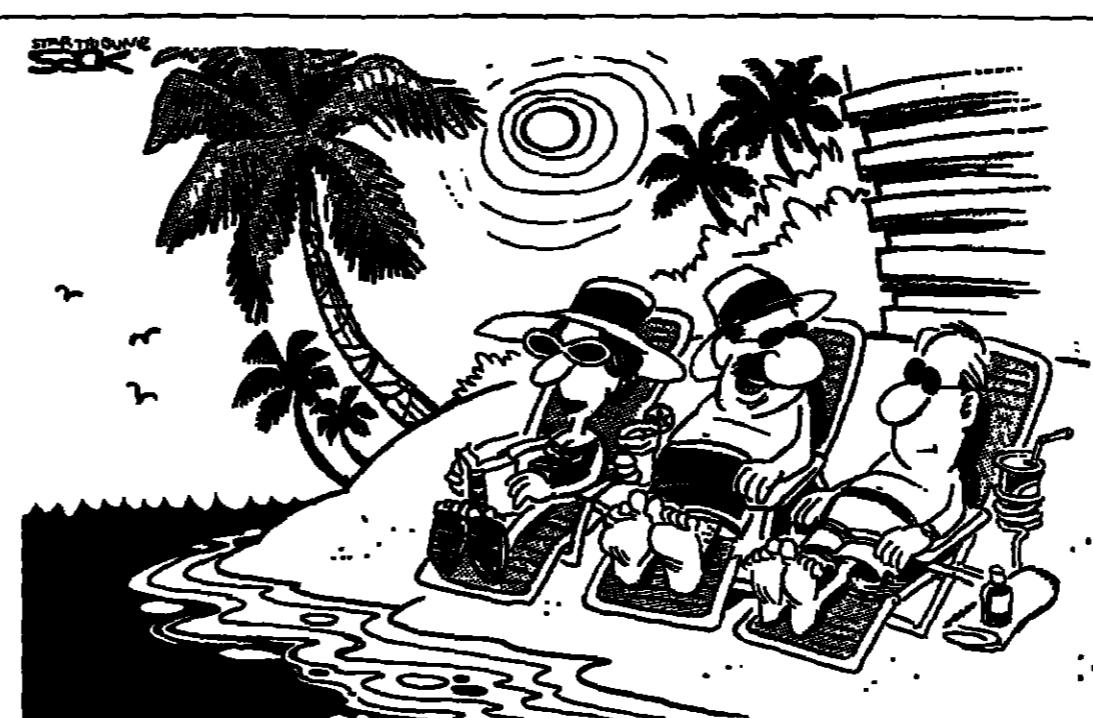
Their is a predominantly young population, well educated, technically and scientifically adept — starved for honest, consumer goods, prosperity. What if their Europe were added to "Europe"? It is not impossible. Given the present evolution of events in the Soviet bloc and the contradictions within it, it is more likely than that monolithic West European unification that Britain fears.

Mrs. Thatcher should raise her sights. Europe's possibilities are more interesting than she thinks.

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Thatcher Has More to Gain Than to Fear From Europe

By William Pfaff



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

It's Time to Make Better Use of the United Nations

Flora Lewis's column "The United Nations Has a Future" (July 7) deserves attention. Surely a change of Soviet attitude can presage a more realistic role for the organization for which the idealists of the 1940s had great hopes.

The United Nations has served many useful purposes, despite the encumbrances under which it works and the constant nay-saying from certain circles. Its specialized agencies, such as the World Health Organization and the International Labor Organization, while suffering from large bureaucracies and occasional irrelevant politicking, provide valuable services and research.

There are also the many UN peace-keeping forces, which have mostly had

the desired effect of cooling off tense situations — and more effectively than they have been given credit for. And there are the individual missions under the secretary-general, such as the recent efforts on Afghanistan.

Flora Lewis's argument that the next U.S. president should consider a more positive attitude toward the United Nations is most timely. The United States should not fail at least to try to give the United Nations the strength it needs to help solve international problems. The United Nations cannot do it alone, but members would be missing a bet if they did not try to put it to better use.

GILBERT H. SHEINBAUM
Colombo.

Fair Play for the Freebies

Regarding an editorial cartoon by Ollie (July 2), depicting a Russian fear of the consequences of Mikhail Gorbachev's economic policies:

For decades the United States has bashed the Soviet Union as an oppressor of people — especially its own. So it is confusing to read of late that there is a social crisis in the Soviet Union over the contradictions within it. It is more likely than that monolithic West European unification that Britain fears.

Mrs. Thatcher should raise her sights. Europe's possibilities are more interesting than she thinks.

One also wonders why you are not as loud in your coverage of 5 million Americans living in the streets, of 30 million

Americans living in poverty, of sick and elderly Americans unable to obtain care, as you have been of an "Evil Empire" which seems, however inadequately, to have tried to provide for its people.

M. J. DUNBAR
Baarn, The Netherlands.

The West Is Our-Advertised

Western society has become accustomed to the bombardment of sterile Stalinist propaganda. The vacuum of ideas on the other side left us the masters of evolution in political thinking, for the last two decades at least.

MAURO LANDO
Rio de Janeiro.

Applause for Menuhin

Much praise for Yehudi Menuhin's "For a Federated State in the Holy Land" (Opinion, July 4). We haven't seen such a lucid appraisal in the international press for many years. One can only lament that the lucidity, political wit, historic vision and generosity so wonderfully present in the words of the virtuoso are so sadly lacking in the Knesset. The concept of Judaism that our parents tried to convey to us is present in Mr. Menuhin's ideas.

SERGE A. LEWITTHIN
Lucano, Switzerland.

Gabble to Gabble Coverage Of a Game You Don't See

By Herb Block

WASHINGTON — If the networks covered ball games as they did the political convention ...

"Well, folks, here we are starting our coverage in the third inning and nothing much has been happening up to now except that there are two runners on base. I don't know why they have these preliminary innings when the game really isn't over till the ninth. Right, Peter?"

"Yes, Dan, actually the end of the

MEANWHILE

ninth. Or, as Yogi Berra said, 'It's not over till it's over.'

"I thought that was till the fat lady sings, Peter."

"Well, Dan, that's another way of putting it, although I don't think Yogi is an opera fan. Let's ask Tom here. He's been to baseball games and opera. Can you hear me, Tom? The crowd seems to be making a lot of noise about something and I'm not sure if you could hear us talking."

"I hear you, Peter, and I think you're both right. Incidentally, Yogi is doing movie reviews now. To get back to those early innings, what you generally get is the singing of the national anthem and things like that, but I don't think they usually have a fat lady singing it."

"I think they generally try to get some celebrity, isn't that right, John?"

"They sometimes do, Dan, although the high-profile celebrities can't always reach those high notes."

"Well, I'll switch back to the booth now because this game seems to have come to a temporary halt. The manager of one of the teams kicked dirt on the umpire and then the umpire started kicking it back, and now the players on both teams are coming out of the dugouts carrying baseball bats in their hands. We'll get back to the field when the game resumes and we think the next big play will take place."

"David, do you think the players will be able to get together and root for their league in the All-Star Game?"

"I think they could. I think they probably can — if they want to. But there's no rule anywhere that says they have to."

"Just a minute, David. I think Sam has got hold of a former umpire who might give us a little background on dirt-kicking and maybe give us an impartial umpire's opinion of which side will win this game and what he thinks the final score will be — Sam? ..."

Roone Teletrop said today that the TV ratings are being what they are, the networks might not even put on six innings any more. "Viewers just don't seem interested in watching baseball the way they used to," Mr. Teletrop said.

The Washington Post.

THE BELLE EPOQUE
IN THE PARIS HERALD

by Hebe Dorsey
Eye-witness accounts of a shimmering era and its beautiful people — dazzling scandals — and crazy crazes — including the horseless carriage and flying machine!

Long-time Trib fashion editor, Hebe Dorsey went into the archives of the old Paris Herald (original name of today's Trib) and collected the great news stories of the turn of the century — along with glorious, gossipy tid-bits, records of fabulous galas, stunning fashions, gentlemen's duels and "crazy inventions."

With hundreds of excerpts of articles, delightful vignettes and 147 illustrations, this book is a vivid evocation of a period no one imagined would ever end. A great gift idea.

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	6 months to 3rd July 1988 £ million	6 months to 28th June 1987 £ million	12 months to 31st Dec. 1987 £ million
TURNOVER	1,109.0	983.6	2,066.6
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	100.2	77.2	188.0
EARNINGS PER SHARE	11.6p	9.0p	22.5p
DIVIDEND PER SHARE	3.0p	2.25p	7.0p

The full version of the Interim Statement will be posted to all shareholders and will also be available at the Registered Office of the Company.

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STC PLC

Saint Laurent Collection Gets a Deserved Ovation

By Bernadine Morris
New York Times Service

PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent, looking racy in a green linenc jacket, white pants and a red plaid tie, strode confidently down the long runway Wednesday morning at the Hotel Intercontinental. He carried a bouquet of white lilies, which he presented to the model wearing the wedding dress and waiting patiently for him at the end of the runway. The audience had risen and applauded his production.

PARIS FASHION

It was the first standing ovation of the fall and winter couture season, and the designer well deserved it.

His collection of 134 pieces was designed with authority and conviction. It was divided into three major segments, each complementing the others. Together they showed a maturing design in complete control of his craft.

It was clear from the beginning that his reputation as a colorist was not inflated. No one else can mix such unlikely combinations as green, blue, rose and yellow in one outfit and not have them come out looking garish.

He opened his show with a wink. The tailored suits with prominent gold buttons at the wrists and pocket flaps as well as for closure were a definite homage to Chanel, one of his acknowledged masters. He proved that he too is a master of the Chanel game.

His sensitivity to color was clearly expressed in these tailored styles, which stopped a few inches above the knees. With a mustard suit, for instance, he showed spruce green gloves and shoes and a bright blue hat. The colors had the glow of an Impressionist painting.

A second major theme was expressed in the unrelied black and sometimes navy clothes that the French call *le smoking*. Men's dinner clothes adapted for women, they conventionally consist of a severely cut wool jacket and

trousers, often with a black ribbon or braid down the outside of the pants.

Saint Laurent made them mainly with skirts that either grazed the knees or fell gently to the floor. But in addition to smoking suits, he made smoking dresses with wide-open necklines or seductive side drapery. The suits were invariably accompanied by white blouses.

The third group is fancy and flamboyant. Beaded jackets in Impressionist colors are further embellished with jeweled appliqués of leaf shapes that would flutter if they were not so stiffly embroidered, and bunches of cherries. Lime green, cerise and clear red are some of the colors of the slender satin skirts worn with the jackets.

These are truly spectacular evening clothes, successfully following the designer's introduction last season of jackets embellished with beaded birds inspired by Bruegel and Picasso. With designs like these, fashion approaches the fine arts. It is one of Saint Laurent's major ambitions, and he whispered confidentially after the show that he thought he had accomplished it.

"I think this is my best collection in years," he said. Most of the audience agreed with him.

Skirts dominated, and one of the prettiest shapes fit the body fluidly, rippling slightly just above the knees.

There were plenty of familiar Saint Laurent styles in the collection, which was attended by Danielle Mitterrand, Blaine Trump, Lilia Khashoggi, Liza Minnelli, Paloma Picasso and Judith Tammam, among other notables. Suede suits, chiffon dresses and a few peasant coats, such as a white smock embroidered in red and green wool, recalling Saint Laurent's folkloric collections, were scattered among the major themes.

The collection covered a lot of ground and was brilliantly executed. Even in the couture field, where professionalism is taken for granted, it was outstanding.



Philippe Woumen/Reuter

Tuxedo-inspired dress by Saint Laurent.

Riviera Fashion Front: Big Jewels and Shorts

New York Times Service

It was the first standing ovation of the fall and winter couture season, and the designer well deserved it.

His collection of 134 pieces was designed with authority and conviction. It was divided into three major segments, each complementing the others. Together they showed a maturing design in complete control of his craft.

It was clear from the beginning that his reputation as a colorist was not inflated. No one else can mix such unlikely combinations as green, blue, rose and yellow in one outfit and not have them come out looking garish.

He opened his show with a wink. The tailored suits with prominent gold buttons at the wrists and pocket flaps as well as for closure were a definite homage to Chanel, one of his acknowledged masters. He proved that he too is a master of the Chanel game.

His sensitivity to color was clearly expressed in these tailored styles, which stopped a few inches above the knees. With a mustard suit, for instance, he showed spruce green gloves and shoes and a bright blue hat. The colors had the glow of an Impressionist painting.

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GULF: Iraq Holds Firm

(Continued from Page 1)

Aziz heard out his proposals for a timetable that would include the cease-fire, a withdrawal to international borders, an exchange of prisoners and the other aspects of the resolution adopted one year ago.

"I expect both sides to give me their comments on my ideas as soon as possible," he said.

UN officials expressed hope that Iranian and Iraqi differences over direct negotiations could be reconciled, but they recognized this may simply be the first of many obstacles Iraq will pose to delay an agreement or to win one on more favorable terms.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar took pains to emphasize Iraq's cooperation, saying "I was very pleased" by the meetings with Aziz. "I found a real interest in helping me in my efforts."

Most economists say this reflects the buoyant domestic economy as well as better-than-expected sales overseas. Many factories are operating over full capacity by adding extra shifts and temporary workers.

According to a Labor Ministry survey of 1,400 firms, just over half will allow workers more than seven days' vacation. The longest holiday, 20 days, is given by Nichia Chemical Industry Ltd., a producer of fluorescent materials. It has a work force of 430.

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SCIENCE

Micromachines: Small as a Hair

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

BERKELEY, California — Researchers at the University of California have made an electric motor no wider than a human hair.

The motor, believed to be the smallest ever made, is one of a class of microscopic machines that scientists believe will one day allow medical, manufacturing and other operations to take place on scales heretofore thought impossible.

Scientists have created gears with teeth the size of blood cells, as well as springs, cranks and tongs that are so small and light, they are prone to being accidentally whirled.

Just what applications these micromachines might eventually have is still open to the imagination. But some engineers are convinced that mechanics is on the brink of the kind of revolution that occurred in electronics with the development of tiny integrated circuits. Computers that took up entire rooms became small enough and cheap enough to put onto desktops and into wristwatches.

"We'll have a whole new class of micro-mechanical systems," said Dr. Richard S. Muller, professor of electrical engineering and director of the Berkeley Sensor and Actuator Center. "They will provoke a whole new line of products and a whole new category of capabilities."

A report issued after a workshop sponsored by the National Science Foundation

lists many applications that seem feasible. Tiny scissors and even buzz saws could be used for delicate microsurgery, such as cutting scar tissue away from the retina. Tiny machines could also travel down arteries, scraping away fatty deposits.

"Smart pills" could be developed that would be implanted or swallowed and would dispense precisely the right amount of medication through microscopic valves.

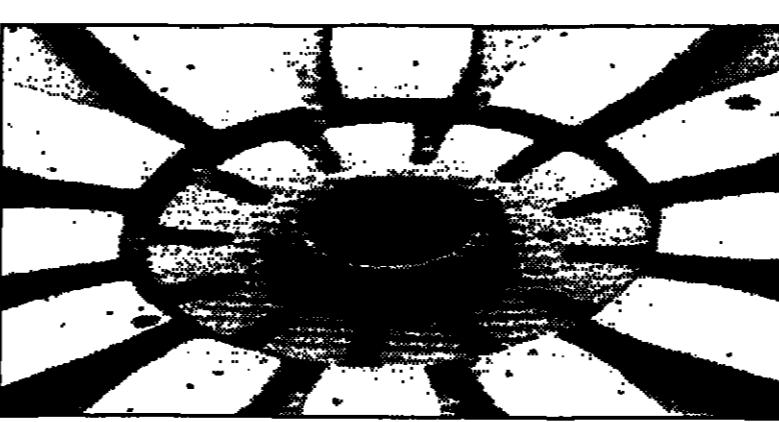
Micromachines could also be used for extremely precise manufacturing tasks, such as the exacting alignment of lasers, light detectors and thin optical fibers needed in fiber optic communications systems.

Instrument used on spacecraft to take measurements could become extremely small and light, while consumer electronics devices like tape recorders could become even smaller and more versatile.

To make the tiny devices, engineers use the techniques developed to make integrated circuits. Precise structures are created on silicon chips by depositing *ultrathin* layers of materials in some areas and etching materials away in others.

Engineers hope that by taking advantage of silicon chip technology, they will be able to make micromachines as cheaply and as uniformly as computer chips are produced.

"You're not just reducing things, you're making lots of them," said Kalgan J. Gabriel, a scientist at Bell Laboratories, who has made several micromachines with his colleagues William S. Trimble and Mehran M. Mehregany.



The rotor of a hair's-breadth motor, seen through an electron microscope.

George Hazelrigg, an official of the National Science Foundation who oversees research in micromechanics, said: "We would expect to be able to make motors for a tenth of a cent apiece, maybe less. You can talk about applications with 100,000 or a million motors. We haven't the foggiest notion of what we can do with that."

While tiny gears, turbines, motors and other moving parts are still experimental, nonmoving parts fashioned with the same "micromachining" techniques have found commercial uses, mainly as sensors.

A tiny pressure sensor, for example, can be made by etching a thin diaphragm in the middle of a silicon chip that bends in response to pressure. Circuits embedded in the silicon on the rim of the diaphragm measure the amount of deflection.

Micromachining can also be used to make holes and grooves and other non-moving parts for high-precision machinery. West German scientists have made tiny nozzles that bend gas molecules through a sharp curvature. Since heavier

gases curve less easily, the nozzle is used to separate the lighter form of uranium, which is useful in nuclear reactors, from the heavier form, which is useless, Mr. Hazelrigg said.

The development of moving parts has occurred only in the last year or so, and the devices built so far have been only for demonstration.

The Berkeley motor, designed by Roger T. Howe, has turned when voltage was applied, but it is not yet capable of sustained motion. The rotor in the device has a diameter of 60 microns, or 60 millionths of a meter. A human hair is 70 to 100 microns thick.

The motor uses the force responsible for static electricity, rather than the magnetic forces that usually drive motors. Static electricity, capable of picking up a tiny piece of paper with a comb rubbed in fur, is overcome by gravity for anything larger. But for objects as small and light as the micromotors, static electricity is the dominant force.

The team concluded that the report Nature published June 30 was based chiefly on an extensive series of experiments which are statistically ill-controlled, from which no substantial effort has been made to exclude systematic error, including observer bias, and whose interpretation has been clouded by the

Editor Has No Regrets About 'Fanciful' Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

J. OHN Maddox, editor of the British journal *Nature*, says emphatically that he is not sorry he published the assertion by a French laboratory that water, no matter how diluted, seems to "remember" medicinal properties it once had.

After spending a week in the laboratory, Mr. Maddox and other investigators concluded this week that the report's hypothesis was "as unnecessary as it is fanciful."

But, citing claims in French newspapers such as *Figaro* and *Le Monde* that news of the phenomenon was being suppressed, Mr. Maddox said that publishing the report, with his accompanying disclaimer, was a "public service."

The other investigators were Walter Stewart of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, an investigator of scientific fraud, and the magician James Randi, who also had worked to expose scientific fraud.

The team concluded that the report Nature published June 30 was based chiefly on an extensive series of experiments which are statistically ill-controlled, from which no substantial effort has been made to exclude systematic error, including observer bias, and whose interpretation has been clouded by the

exclusion of measurements in conflict with the claim."

The investigators' report appears in this week's issue of *Nature*. In the same issue, the chief writer of the original report, Dr. Jacques Benveniste of the University of Paris, defends his study and responds sharply to the criticisms.

In an interview published Wednesday by Le Monde, Dr. Benveniste, when asked what he would do now, said: "Nothing. The process of scientific validation has begun." He and his co-workers, he said, will soon know if they were "victims of a collective mirage or if there is an actual re-evaluation of our concept of cell structure."

He charged in the interview that "we have entered a period where, under the cover of searching for scientific fraud, certain people will ignore that which were expected to be unchanged."

In the laboratory's notebooks, the *Nature* team found that the experiments often did not work and that these results were not counted in the final tally.

When the experiments were repeated under rigid conditions imposed by the *Nature* investigators, the counts of cells in control samples showed more normal results and the effect from highly diluted solutions did not appear.

The *Nature* investigators wrote: "Benveniste's results are being widely interpreted as support for homeopathic medicine. In the light of our investigation, we believe that such use amounts to misuse."

Mr. Randi said in a telephone interview that he doubted there had been any conscious fraud.

The investigation found that Dr. Benveniste's experiments largely ignored "blind" procedures common in most labs; the people who examined the blood cells knew which samples were expected to show results and which were "controls" that were expected to be unchanged.

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(NYT, WP, IHT)

Medical Initiative Results in a 'Miracle'

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

THE resuscitation of a 14-year-old girl who was submerged in an icy creek for more than an hour is one of those rare cases that even the staid Journal of the American Medical Association described as "miraculous."

Two years after doctors in Salt Lake City, Utah, revived Michelle Funk, she is bright, perky and growing up normally, reported a team of doctors headed by Dr. Robert G. Bolte at the Primary Children's Medical Center.

The 66 minutes Michelle spent in the creek was "the longest documented submersion with an intact neurological outcome," said an editorial accompanying the report. It was also the first successful use of a heart-lung bypass machine to re-warm a child whose temperature had plunged in an accidental hypothermia.

The technique, extracorporeal rewarming, involves warming the blood as it is pumped through the heart-lung machine used in open-heart surgery. Dr. Bolte got the notion to try the technique several months before the accident, when he became fascinated by accounts of extracorporeal warming in adult victims of hypothermia. He made plans to use the machine if he had to treat a child with severe hypothermia.

This case illustrates the ingenuity that often drives medical progress. It also points up the risks that must be weighed before using new techniques. Michelle's family and doctors agonized over the possibility that if they succeeded in reviving her, her brain might have been severely damaged.

Perhaps the greatest fascination

for experts, as Dr. James P. Orlowski of the Cleveland Clinic said in the journal's editorial, is that the survival of victims of ice water submersion "defy our accepted limits of recovery from lack of oxygen."

But no one knows for how long a human can be hypothermic and, after rewarming, survive with a normal brain.

In 1986, Michelle fell into a creek near her home. Her mother searched for her from 4 to 10 minutes before calling for help. When rescuers pulled her from the water, 62 minutes after her mother's call, she was very cold and blue. She had no pulse and was not breathing. Her pupils were fixed and widely dilated, as they would be with severe brain damage or death. A monitor detected no heartbeat.

Nevertheless, rescue workers began cardiopulmonary resuscitation. When the child arrived at the hospital, Dr. Bolte led a team in injecting warmed fluids into Michelle's veins and stomach. About three hours after the accident, Michelle still showed lifeless.

"Many would have declared her dead at that point," said Dr. Howard W. Cornelius, another pediatrician on the team. "Other staff members thought Bolte was crazy."

Dr. Bolte recalled in an interview: "We had to decide how hard to push to save her life. You do not want to be in the position where you are creating a child that is going to end up as a vegetative state."

One crucial factor was her temperature, measured in the hospital as low as 66 degrees Fahrenheit (about 18 degrees Centigrade). "Most important, the child was so profoundly cold," Dr. Bolte said. "Also, we had a rough idea she had been under for about 45 minutes, the longest period from which any-

one had ever recovered with their brain intact. If it had been much longer, he said he would have stopped.

Two other factors encouraged Dr. Bolte. One was a finding that the amounts of oxygen and other gases in Michelle's blood, although abnormal, were "incredibly good under the circumstances." The other was the absence of any apparent head injuries or broken bones.

The doctors inserted tubes into the blood vessels of the child's groin and connected the tubes to the machine. It began pumping, and slowly her temperature began to rise. When it reached 77 degrees Fahrenheit (25 degrees Centigrade), she gasped. Moments later she opened her eyes. A few minutes later her pupils narrowed, a sign of returning brain function. Then the doctors detected a faint heart beat.

"We realized she had a shot," Dr. Bolte said.

When she left the hospital more than two months after the accident, Michelle talked at the level of a 3-year-old and her motor skills were normal, except for a slight tremor in her hands. It has since disappeared.

Dr. Bolte and other team members then visited the accident scene. Documenting the time that elapsed with each step of the rescue, the doctors learned that Michelle had exceeded by 21 minutes the previous record for survival after cold-water submersion. At warmer temperatures, normal recovery can occur if oxygen is deprived for less than five to seven minutes. But when a person is deprived of oxy-

gen for 12 to 14 minutes, it almost always results in brain damage or death.

Michelle, the doctors reasoned, must have quickly become profoundly hypothermic, thus staving

off significant brain damage. But her case is no guarantee that others, too, would have a miraculous recovery, since the factors that determine a favorable outcome in hypothermia are still not known.

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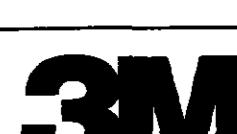
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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
FordM 1	71784	312	309	+2%	
PhlWst 1	24473	242	236	+2%	+1.3%
Polaroid	2123	416	416	+1	+1.3%
SouthCo	1095	21	20	+1	+1.3%
Zevre	14876	216	215	+1	+1.3%
Siemens	1554	236	235	+1	+1.3%
Limited	1554	236	235	+1	+1.3%
EKok	1590	44	43	+1	+1.3%
ComEd	14692	172	171	+1	+1.3%
Philpct	1580	17	17	+1	+1.3%
IBM	12926	1226	1224	+1	+1.3%
AT&T	11803	747	746	+1	+1.3%
USG	11483	747	746	+1	+1.3%

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 sum. volume	136,360,000				
NYSE prev. close, close	120,400,000				
America's Com. Corp. 120,400,000					
OTC 4 sum. volume	125,730,000				
OTC 4 sum. volume	125,730,000				
NYSE volume up	215,340				
NYSE volume down	215,340				
America's volume down	215,340				
America's volume up	215,340				
OTC volume up	215,340				
OTC volume down	215,340				

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	182.28	182.74	182.74	+1.29	
Industrials	181.28	181.75	181.75	+1.26	
Transp.	124.10	123.54	123.54	+1.26	
Utilities	128.34	127.59	127.59	+1.27	
Finance	128.34	127.59	127.59	+1.27	

Wednesday's NYSE Closing Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	260	269			
Declined	261	260			
Unchanged	261	264			
Total Issues	524	524			
New Highs	4	3			
New Lows	5	3			

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Close	Prev.	Year	Age	
Composite	163.72	162.90	161.23	21.26	
Industrials	163.72	162.90	161.23	21.26	
Transp.	157.14	156.55	155.24	21.26	
Utilities	157.14	156.55	155.24	21.26	
Finance	157.14	156.55	155.24	21.26	
Banks	157.14	156.55	155.24	21.26	
Insurance	157.14	156.55	155.24	21.26	
Tran.	164.28	163.57	162.29	21.26	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Siemens	7422	196	196	+1.26	
TexAir	4784	178	178	+1.26	
Belvidere	2222	49	49	+1.26	
Metaphys	1603	74	74	+1.26	
BAT	1556	32	32	+1.26	
Telephonics	1551	32	32	+1.26	
Chimica	1551	32	32	+1.26	
Transp.	1544	32	32	+1.26	

NYSE Diary					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	479	744			
Declined	471	735			
Unchanged	500	1931			
Total Issues	1968	1951			
New Highs	12	17			
New Lows	10	5			

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sales	\$3911			
July 26	199,155	438,942	26,468		
July 25	191,219	410,798	29,332		
July 24	227,548	442,574	20,913		
July 23	243,476	561,454	62,451		

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Weaker in Slow Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices closed sharply lower in slow trading on the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday, as the limited number of market participants expressed renewed concern over the outlook for higher inflation and interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 2.14 points Tuesday, fell 20.27 to close at 2,052.70.

Declines led advances by almost a 2-1 margin. Volume rose to 135.89 million shares from the weak 121.96 million traded Tuesday.

Prices were lower in slow trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Before the market opened, the Commerce Department reported that the gross national product grew at an annual rate of 3.1 percent in the second quarter, compared with a 3.4 percent rate in the first quarter.

"We have seen the breadth momentum of this market steadily diminish since mid-June," Mr. Peroni said. "Traders are now combing the market for individual opportunities, and we see little group strength."

Mr. Peroni said the Dow would probably have to come back to around 2,000, "a decisive and fortified bottom, before it could generate broader enthusiasm that could produce a widespread advance. Interest is extremely focused."

"There is a clear and present danger that the

economy is overheating," Mr. Wachtel said. "Even though the 3.1 percent growth rate is slightly below market expectations, 3.1 percent is a pretty vigorous rate."

The Fed will have to restrain it or lean against it. And the bottom line is that when rates, rise stocks fall."

Broad-market indexes were lower. The New York Stock Exchange index fell 1.29 to 148.74. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was down 2.62 to 195.50.

Engene Peroni Jr., chief technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia, said: "Basically, the market seems caught in a trading range well that will probably persist for the remainder of this quarter."

Traders are having a difficult time getting a real good and steady view of the outlook for the economy, especially the inflationary aspects," he added.

Mr. Peroni placed the upper end of the trading range at 2,110 to 2,120, and the lower end at 1,980 to 2010. He said it should prevail for three to four weeks.

"After looking over the GNP report, traders saw an economy that is surging along," said Larry Wachtel, a market analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. "Once again, it was a case of too much good news."

Mr. Wachtel said the greatest concern in the market remained the prospect for higher interest rates as the Federal Reserve Board moves to tighten credit to stem inflationary pressures.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1988

AM Sells Press Unit to Heidelberger

Reuters

judges would whittle the selection down to a shortlist of 10, but I seem to be trying every road motor rally in October along the ancient East-West trade route known by that name. Organizers said they had received more than 300 applications from Australia, Britain and Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Spain and the United States to compete in the two-week race, which covers harder terrain than the Peking-Dakar rally. Starting Oct. 3 in Beijing's Tiananmen Square, drivers will cover about 5,500 kilometers (4,000 miles), starting the Takla Makan Desert westward to Kashgar, then sweeping northeast to the \$2,000 in cash prizes. Japan with China International Sports Federation.

The Japanese government has issued its first list of agencies to be relocated outside Tokyo as part of its decentralization campaign. The entities with 9,000 here, Kawasaki had requested that each agency to relocate. After considering eight months of debate and resistance, the ministry has decided to pick three it would like.

Raja, the elephant often called Sri Lanka's "most revered moving monument," has died in the central city of Kandy at the age of 51. Raja had come to the United States for treatment for a tumor of the brain three years ago. The government classified Raja as a national treasure. On the day of his death, President Jayewardene ordered that he be buried in a state funeral and given full military honors.

Arthur Higher

China will hold its first Silk Road motor rally in October along the ancient East-West trade route known by that name. Organizers said they had received more than 300 applications from Australia, Britain and Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Spain and the United States to compete in the two-week race, which covers harder terrain than the Peking-Dakar rally. Starting Oct. 3 in Beijing's Tiananmen Square, drivers will cover about 5,500 kilometers (4,000 miles), starting the Takla Makan Desert westward to Kashgar, then sweeping northeast to the \$2,000 in cash prizes. Japan with China International Sports Federation.

AM International said that it decided to accept the Heidelberger bid over one of \$250 million previously received from Komori Printing Co. of Japan for Web Press, which is part of AM's Harris Graphics subsidiary.

As part of the deal with Heidelberger, AM will no longer be responsible for \$52 million of 14 percent subordinated debt on the books of Harris' Graphics, the company said.

AM said that it would realize cash proceeds in excess of \$230 million from the deal, after payment of costs involved with the

transfer of the debt and payment to Komori of a \$5 million fee under a prior arrangement.

AM, which is a supplier of graphics equipment and information-processing systems, said that

the cash proceeds would be used to reduce debt.

Under the transaction, AM is to retain the bindery and forms press operations that are part of Harris Graphics.

AM said that under an agreement with Komori, the Japanese company has the option within 180 days of requiring AM to buy some or all of the 3.87 million shares of AM common stock that Komori currently owns.

AM paid \$363 million for Harris Graphics in June 1986 in a package that included \$246 million in cash and \$117 million in debt, the company said.

The deal with Komori, announced in June, called for the Japanese company, a developer of printing systems, to pay \$161 million in cash and assume Harris Graphics' debt.

Nestlé Sees a 14% Sales Rise

Agence France-Presse

VEVEY, Switzerland — The Swiss food giant Nestlé SA said Wednesday it expected sales to rise 14 percent to 40 billion Swiss francs (\$26 billion) this year because of the inclusion of revenue from the British confectioner Rowntree Mackintosh PLC, which it took over last month, and the Italian food company Bonomi SpA, acquired in March. Despite the "extraordinary one-time cost" of the acquisitions, 1988 consolidated profit should be up slightly from 1987, Nestlé said.

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Midland Bank Reports a £313 Million Profit for First Half

Reuters

LONDON — Midland Bank PLC, Britain's third-biggest bank, reported Wednesday a swing back into profit in the first half of 1988, after last year becoming the first major British commercial bank to show a loss this century.

It posted pretax profit for the first six months of £313 million (\$536.6 million) after a loss of £665 million in the same period of 1987.

Midland lost £505 million for all of 1987.

The bank said it was able to move back into the black because it

had to make smaller provisions than in 1987 against doubtful Third World debt and because of a buoyant economy and the closure of an unprofitable securities trading unit.

Provision against loans to borrowers in nations with debt problems shrank to £90 million in the first half, against an exceptional item of £916 million in the same period of 1987.

The £90 million, £49 million was due primarily to the bank's £700 million exposure to Argentina, Midland said. The rest, it added,

was to cover non-receipt of interest from Argentina and, to a lesser extent, Brazil.

The British economy helped profits. The domestic banking sector was the largest contributor, accounting for £257 million against £211 million in the same 1987 period. The bank said losses at its travel agency business, Thomas Cook Group Ltd., rose to £10 million from £3 million in the comparable period.

The bank said its earnings per share, as adjusted by a recent rights issue of stock, were 32.8 pence on Wednesday, to close at 430 pence

It reported net interest income of £823 million, up 20 percent from £686 million, and operating income of £1.35 billion, an increase of 15.4 percent from £1.17 billion.

The bank's investment-banking arm, Midland Montagu, was helped by the closure of the unprofitable Greenwich Montagu Securities Ltd.

Midland Montagu reported that pretax profit soared to £63 million from £1 million.

Midland Bank shares fell 7 pence on the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday, to close at 430 pence

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Large U.S. Banks, Facing Takeovers, Slash Troubled Third World Loans

By Sarah Bartlett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Quietly, major U.S. banks have begun to shed their troubled loans to developing countries.

This trend became apparent in the second quarter. Thirteen of the largest banks sold, swapped or otherwise jettisoned \$2.3 billion of their loans to developing countries, accepting 50 to 85 cents on the dollar.

That reduction was almost twice the figure, \$1.4 billion, for the first quarter. And it was up dramatically from the estimated \$100 million sold from 1982 to 1986.

That might seem like a drop in the bucket, given the \$50 billion or so owed to those banks. But it is significant because the banks are simultaneously shoring up their capital (equity, retained earnings and reserves against loan losses) to protect themselves against these problem loans.

Among the banking companies taking particularly aggressive action were Security Pacific Corp., which reduced its portfolio by \$600 million; Wells Fargo & Co., which sold or swapped \$340 million, and Citicorp, whose portfolio was cut by \$400

million, pushing its total reduction to nearly \$2 billion in the last year.

Analysts said they expected some banks to become even more aggressive in shedding loans. Those that are slow to cold

other banks quickly followed its lead. The creation of large reserves injected a flexibility into the industry's nagging Third World debt problem. With reserves in place and their large, one-time losses be-

hind them, banks could begin to sell their Third World loans at losses, deduct the shortfalls from their special reserves and not have to worry about harming quarterly earnings.

Still, many banks were slow at first to use their reserves. Some believed it was better to hang on in the hopes of avoiding loan losses or were unwilling to discount their loans enough to interest buyers. Others simply did not have networks in place to sell or swap their loans to third parties.

But then it became apparent that a num-

ber of major banks were looking for the exit door and were being rewarded with higher stock prices. At that point, the movement took off in earnest, and banks became more willing to mark down loans.

Brokers who buy and sell Third World loans from banks said that until recently it was primarily European banks that were active in this market. "Now we're seeing a lot more United States banks selling their loans," said Jay H. Newson, senior vice president of Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., a leading broker of Third World loans.

These are among the buyers of loans from Shearson and other brokers:

• U.S. and foreign banks, because they think that, at the reduced prices, the loans are reasonable assets.

• Multinational corporations, which sometimes exchange the loans for borrowers' currencies and then invest it in local operations. Among those active in this area are Ford Motor Co., General Motors Corp., Volkswagen AG and Nissan Motor Co.

• Mexico, which has been buying back some of its loans at discounts.

CRITICISM: RETAIL: Japan's Labyrinthine Sales System Assailed

It Can Do Harm

(Continued from first finance page)

Many said they would want to avoid contact altogether.

And in a later study, Dr. Baron found that such harsh criticism made those who received it demoralized, so that they did not try as hard at their work and, perhaps even more damaging, said they no longer felt as able to do well at it.

On the other hand, the nature of criticism that helps people work better has been studied by other researchers, notably Daniel Iglesias, a psychologist at Michigan State University. This work has shown that people respond well to criticisms that are specific, prompt and delivered in a considerate manner.

More frequently than not, however, criticism is vague, long delayed and delivered in a broadbeam manner, according to studies by Dr. J.R. Larson, a psychologist at the University of Illinois.

"Some people have as much trouble with praise as with criticism," he said. "Unless it's an outstanding job, they don't say anything."

Keidamren said a host of restrictions raises costs in other areas. No new truck companies can go into business without approval from existing concerns, for example, and new coastal freight ships can be launched only as others are scrapped.

Moreover, big stores face a host of restrictions on what they can sell, when hours they can operate and almost every other facet of operation. Keidamren noted that supermarkets that sell only packaged medicines, for example, nonetheless "must install equipment and procure instruments for medical testing."

In the past, such restrictions

have served a useful function, protecting small grocery stores and neighborhood shops that help keep unemployment low and provide work for older Japanese.

"But we are undergoing an industrial restructuring, and we cannot simply continue what we had, without any changes," Mr. Nakuchi said. "We cannot simply provide protection to smaller stores, but must modernize the retail sector."

In general, Mr. Nakuchi said, Japanese people rely too heavily on government. "Whatever problems they encounter, they first take to the government," he said.

Mr. Matsuzawa agreed, saying that government regulations that helped Japan while it was catching up with the West are "now an impediment" and have fostered a "collusive relationship between the government and private sector."

Still, Mr. Nakuchi said the small shops, like Japan's small farmers, remain politically influential. "It takes time," he said. "Patience is the key."

Gordon Capital Corporation

is pleased to announce

the opening of a representative office in

Paris.

We have appointed the following

Joint Managers: Jean-Yves Le Floc'h
Jean-Louis ClementAssistants: Jeanne Le Gouis
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An Elephant On Duty in A Bathtub

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — On July 14 the vice

secretary of the United States

and the American role in the Gulf

the implementation of Resolution

598 would enable the United States

to return to the moderates and

the Gulf it has maintained for

more than 40 years with the support

of the United Nations Security Council

look forward to that day

turning the arms currently in the

Gulf areas from 31 ships back to

the former American's Gulf fleet

the Middle East have prepared

for the U.N. debate to be

known as the Iran-Iraq war

the world would have to pay

for days later from 30 ships

to a dozen and the other 10

of Resolution 598 after all. So far

what has been done

what was now promised

what was done by Mr. Bush

the day after

the British pound rose to

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Plunges on U.S. GNP Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell yesterday as U.S. gross national product figures for the second quarter failed to live up to traders' expectations.

The U.S. and West German central banks, which have worried that a recent dollar rally was destabilizing exchange rates, hit the market with dollar sales of their own to devalue the U.S. currency yet further.

"Many people burnt their fingers," said a Frankfurt-based dealer.

"The central banks were very clever. They let the speculators buy up the dollar and then hit the market when prices were on the way down."

At the close in New York, the dollar fell to 1.5480 Deutsche marks from 1.5578 at Tuesday's close, while it dropped to 1.5167 from 1.5275 and to 1.5380 Swiss francs from 1.5470. Against the French franc, the dollar declined to 6.2325 at the close, from 6.2625.

The British pound rose to

1.7285 from 1.7090 at Tuesday's close.

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London Dollar Rates

London, Wed., Tue.

Deutsche mark 1.6055

Pound sterling 1.7265

Swiss franc 1.5200

French franc 1.255

ART BUCHWALD

Save the Vacation!

WASHINGTON — At last — the vacation is about to begin. The summer homes have been reopened, the tennis courts swept, the fish are jumping, and the voice of the turtle can be heard in the land. Zeigfrass entered the kitchen at 8.

"Shall we jog through the woods and sing with the birds?" I asked him.

"We can't," he replied. "I just stopped by to take you to a meeting to 'Save the Bluefish.'

"I didn't know they were endangered."

"They're not," he said. "But somebody has to save them anyway. People are pulling them out of the sound as if there were no tomorrow."

"When will the meeting be over?"

"About 10."

"Good, then we'll play some tennis."

"We can't at 10. There's a demonstration in front of the town hall to protest the zoning commission's decision to allow 30 townhouses to be built on the waterfront. We expect you to be there."

"Lunch," I said. "I'm free to go to lunch at the Black Dog Tavern with my children, aren't I?"

Zeigfrass looked at his list. "No.

Six Stolen Artworks Are Returned to Italy

The Associated Press

ROME — Six stolen artworks discovered a year ago in the Paris home of an Italian man have been returned to Italy, Vincenza Bono Parrino, the cultural minister, announced.

The works included a 15th-century triptych by Gabriele di Francesco, stolen in 1985 from a church, a 13th-century painting by Francesco Rabolini, a painting by Francesco Netti and three 17th-century compasses with ivory cases. The Italian news agency ANSA said the works were found in the home of Giambattista Ongaro. No charges are pending. The ministry said there was no evidence to link him to the thefts.

PERSONAL MESSAGES

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE IHT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN KEY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE PARIS & SUBURBS

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE HOLLAND

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE PARIS AREA FURNISHED

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

AGF LOCATIONS BOULOGNE

EMBASSY SERVICE

YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS

A NEW WAY OF STAYING IN PARIS

THE Claridge Residence

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE GREAT BRITAIN

HUNTINGDON HOUSE

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE ITALY

PARIS PROMO

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

ATTENTION EXECUTIVES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LONDON CITY AIRPORT

FINANCIAL SERVICES

FINANCIAL SERVICES